```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:08:12 ON 18 SEP 2008
                  EXP ARACHIDONIC
                  EXP ARACHIDONIC/CN
L1             1 S E5
                  EXP LINOLEIC/CN
L2             1 S E4

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:44 ON 18 SEP 2008
L3          1990 S (L1/THU) OR (L2/THU)
L4         37844 S CYCLODEXTRIN
L5            47 S L3 AND L4
L6            15 S L5 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:17:23 ON 18 SEP 2008
                  EXP ALPHA-CYCLODEXT/CN
                  EXP A-CYCLODEXT/CN
L7             1 S E5

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:17:56 ON 18 SEP 2008
L8             3 S L3 AND L7
L9         63111 S L1 OR L2
L10           30 S L7 AND L9
L11           20 S L10 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
```

```
=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:00 ON 18 SEP 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)


Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN.  Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is
strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Sep 2008  VOL 149 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Sep 2008  (20080916/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       2.69       2.90

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:08:12 ON 18 SEP 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   16 SEP 2008  HIGHEST RN 1049663-83-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  16 SEP 2008  HIGHEST RN 1049663-83-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html
```

```
=> exp arachidonic
E1            2     ARACHIDONAPHTHONE/BI
E2          402     ARACHIDONATE/BI
E3           89 --> ARACHIDONIC/BI
E4           23     ARACHIDONIN/BI
E5            8     ARACHIDONO/BI
E6            1     ARACHIDONON/BI
E7            1     ARACHIDONONI/BI
E8            1     ARACHIDONONITRI/BI
E9            1     ARACHIDONONITRILE/BI
E10           1     ARACHIDONONYL/BI
E11           1     ARACHIDONONYLLECITHIN/BI
E12          64     ARACHIDONOYL/BI

=> exp arachidonic/cn
E1            1     ARACHIDONATE-SELECTIVE PHOSPHOLIPASE A2/CN
E2            1     ARACHIDONATE-SPECIFIC PHOSPHOLIPASE A2/CN
E3            0 --> ARACHIDONIC/CN
E4            1     ARACHIDONIC 5-LIPOXYGENASE/CN
E5            1     ARACHIDONIC ACID/CN
E6            1     ARACHIDONIC ACID (N,2,2-3H)ETHANOLAMIDE/CN
E7            1     ARACHIDONIC ACID Ω-1 HYDROXYLASE (MOUSE STRAIN C57BL/6
                    J CLONE WQ2J9-7 GENE CYP2J9)/CN
E8            1     ARACHIDONIC ACID Ω-1-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E9            1     ARACHIDONIC ACID Ω-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E10           1     ARACHIDONIC ACID 12S-LIPOXYGENASE/CN
E11           1     ARACHIDONIC ACID 15-LIPOXYGENASE/CN
E12           1     ARACHIDONIC ACID 18(R)-HYDROXYLASE/CN

=> se5
SE5 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s e5
L1            1 "ARACHIDONIC ACID"/CN

=> exp linoleic/cn
E1            1     LINOLEATE ISOMERASE/CN
E2            1     LINOLEATE PEROXYL RADICAL/CN
E3            0 --> LINOLEIC/CN
E4            1     LINOLEIC ACID/CN
E5            1     LINOLEIC ACID (D(-)-), (2,2-DIMETHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-4-YL)METHY
                    L ESTER/CN
E6            1     LINOLEIC ACID (L(-)-), 2-HYDROXY-3-(TRILYLOXY)PROPYL ESTER/C
                    N
E7            1     LINOLEIC ACID Ω-6 LIPOXYGENASE/CN
E8            1     LINOLEIC ACID 1-(2-NAPHTHYL)ETHYL ESTER/CN
E9            1     LINOLEIC ACID 1-NAPHTHYLMETHYL ESTER/CN
E10           1     LINOLEIC ACID 10-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN
E11           1     LINOLEIC ACID 12-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN
E12           1     LINOLEIC ACID 13(S)-HYDROPEROXIDE/CN

=> s e4
L2            1 "LINOLEIC ACID"/CN

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
```

FULL ESTIMATED COST 10.76 13.66

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:44 ON 18 SEP 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Sep 2008 VOL 149 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Sep 2008 (20080916/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

```
=> s (l1/thu) or (l2/thu)
         33873 L1
       1048155 THU/RL
           742 L1/THU
                 (L1 (L) THU/RL)
         41765 L2
       1048155 THU/RL
          1604 L2/THU
                 (L2 (L) THU/RL)
L3        1990 (L1/THU) OR (L2/THU)

=> s cyclodextrin
L4       37844 CYCLODEXTRIN

=> s l3 and l4
L5          47 L3 AND L4

=> s l5 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)
      22958910 PY<2003
       4497131 AY<2003
       3965546 PRY<2003
L6          15 L5 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l6 1-15 ti abs bib
```

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Antler composition containing a matrix comprising β-cyclodextrin, an ester, and proteinase inhibitor
AB An antler composition and its manufacturing process are disclosed, which comprises an antler extract mixture and a matrix which comprises β- cyclodextrin, a higher ester compound, a proteinase inhibitor, and an organic solvent;

wherein the weight ratio of the matrix to the antler extract mixture is between 1:1.5 and 1:2.7. The antler composition poses excellent activities and stable properties to be released steadily in human body. The present invention also relates to the antler extract mixture and the process for preparing the antler composition and the antler extract mixture

AN 2003:971301 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 140:19864
TI Antler composition containing a matrix comprising β-cyclodextrin, an ester, and proteinase inhibitor
IN Hsu, David H.; Chen, Eve Sze-Ju
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20030228372	A1	20031211	US 2002-325746	20021223 <--
US 7005144	B2	20060228		
PRAI TW 2002-91112440	A	20020607 <--		
TW 2002-91112441	A	20020607 <--		
TW 2002-91112442	A	20020607 <--		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Topical formulations of resorcinols and cannabinoids and methods of use
AB The invention provides a method for preventing the transmission of HIV from one individual to another. In accordance with the method, a pharmacol. acceptable composition including at least one resorcinol derivative and/or cannabinoid (e.g., cannabinol derivs., Δ8-THC derivs., cannabichromene derivs., cannabidiol derivs., cannabigerol derivs.) (including combinations thereof) is administered topically to a first individual harboring HIV, or to a second individual at risk of infection with HIV, proximate in time with contact between the first individual and the second individual. The invention also provides topical formulations of at least one resorcinol and/or cannabinoid and water insol. polymers as hydrogels.
AN 2003:777578 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 139:296973
TI Topical formulations of resorcinols and cannabinoids and methods of use
IN Travis, Craig R.
PA Immugen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003080043	A1	20031002	WO 2003-US8314	20030318 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,

BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU	2003214226	A1	20031008	AU 2003-214226	20030318 <--
US	20030232101	A1	20031218	US 2003-391845	20030318 <--
CN	1652766	A	20050810	CN 2003-811065	20030318 <--
IN	2004CN02061	A	20060224	IN 2004-CN2061	20040916 <--
PRAI US	2002-365329P	P	20020318 <--		
US	2002-365700P	P	20020319 <--		
WO	2003-US8314	W	20030318		

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Quality study of volatile oil enclosed with β- cyclodextrin in Naokangling capsule
AB Study the quality of volatile oil enclosed with β-cyclodextrin (β-CD) in Naokangling capsule. The quality of the volatile oil in Naokangling capsule before and after enclosure was examined by thin layer chromatog., UV and gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry. The inclusion of volatile oil and β- cyclodextrin was steady, and the quality of volatile oil was not changed before and after enclosure. The process of enclosure with β-CD can keep the active components of the volatile oil in Naokangling capsule.
AN 2003:554493 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 140:258803
TI Quality study of volatile oil enclosed with β- cyclodextrin in Naokangling capsule
AU Wang, Yan; Zhou, Liling; Liu, Qingfei; Qiu, Meixian; Liang, Shuyan
CS Guangzhou University of TCM, Canton, 510405, Peop. Rep. China
SO Guangzhou Zhongyiyao Daxue Xuebao (2002), 19(4), 311-313
CODEN: GZDXFQ; ISSN: 1007-3213
PB Guangzhou Zhongyiyao Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Compositions comprising an o/w emulsion containing conjugated linoleic acid
AB The present invention provides a method of treatment of a human or non-human (e.g. mammalian, avian or reptilian) animal subject by the parenteral administration of a lipophilic pharmaceutical agent, the improvement comprising administering said pharmaceutical agent in an oil-in-water emulsion containing a conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) or a physiol. tolerable derivative thereof. A mixture of 10 g CLA triglyceride (produced by reacting CLA with glycerol), 1.0 g purified egg phospholipid, 50 mg sodium stearate and 5 g α-tocopherol was finely dispersed. A mixture of 100 mL water containing 2.5 g glycerol and 0.05 mmol NaOH was added to the CLA mixture during stirring at room temperature The mixture was homogenized in a high pressure homogenator and the final emulsion filled into vials and heat-sterilized.
AN 2002:695819 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 137:222086
TI Compositions comprising an o/w emulsion containing conjugated linoleic acid
IN Remmereit, Jan; Klaveness, Jo
PA Natural Asa, Norway; Cockbain, Julian
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002070014	A1	20020912	WO 2002-GB996	20020307 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2455226	A1	20020912	CA 2002-2455226	20020307 <--
	AU 2002238710	A1	20020919	AU 2002-238710	20020307 <--
	AU 2002238710	B2	20070906		
	EP 1372728	A1	20040102	EP 2002-704908	20020307 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 20040077724	A1	20040422	US 2003-471049	20031222 <--
PRAI	GB 2001-5622	A	20010307 <--		
	WO 2002-GB996	W	20020307 <--		

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Cubic liquid crystalline compositions and methods for their preparation

AB A dry powder cubic gel precursor comprising an encapsulating compound, an amphiphile capable of forming a cubic liquid crystalline phase, and optionally a solvent is described. The encapsulating compound (A), amphiphile (B), and optional solvent (C) are present in mass fractions relative to each other such that 1.0 = a + b + c, wherein a is the mass fraction of A, b is the mass fraction of B, and c is the mass fraction of C. Further, 1.0 > a > 0, 1.0 > b > 0, 1.0 > c > 0 and a, b, and c do not fall within a cubic liquid crystalline phase region on a phase diagram representing phase behavior of A, B, and C. A method of making the cubic gel precursor comprises the steps of: (i) dissolving an encapsulating compound in a solvent; (ii) adding an amphiphile; (iii) mixing the encapsulating compound and amphiphile, wherein steps (i), (ii), and (iii) are performed in any order; (iv) atomizing the mixture obtained; and, (v) drying the mixture For example, an active ingredient (fatty acid solution) was encapsulated in powders made by spray-drying a liquid solution The liquid solution was prepared from a premix of 67% water and 33% starch at 70°. A second solution of 90% monoolein and 10% fatty acid mix (20% omega-3, 80% triglyceride oil) was prepared at 60°. The oil solution was then added to the starch-water solution forming a 9% monoolein, 30% starch, 60% water, and 1% fatty acid mixture A high shear mixing system was used to keep the system mixed and maintained above 90°. The mixture was then pumped at a rate of 8 mL/min through the liquid side of a twin-fluid atomizer, with slight adjustments being made to the flow rate to keep the temperature of the exit air in the system between 90-100°. The liquid feed was atomized with air at a pressure of 42.6 psi (293.5 kPa). Upon drying, the powder has a composition of 22.5% monoolein, 75% starch, and 2.5% fatty acid mixture The powder appears to exhibit a bimodal size distribution of larger 10 μm particles and smaller 3-5 μm particles, all of which exhibit the classical shrinkage that is characteristic of starch capsules during their cooling. The uniform appearance of the powders can be an excellent indicator that the fatty acid active is encapsulated within the starch shells.

AN 2002:657934 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 137:206536
TI Cubic liquid crystalline compositions and methods for their preparation
IN Spicer, Patrick Thomas; Small, William Broderick, II; Lynch, Matthew Lawrence
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002066014	A2	20020829	WO 2002-US4776	20020219 <--
	WO 2002066014	A3	20030904		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 20020160040	A1	20021031	US 2001-990552	20011121 <--
	US 7008646	B2	20060307		
	CA 2434647	A1	20020829	CA 2002-2434647	20020219 <--
	AU 2002251986	A1	20020904	AU 2002-251986	20020219 <--
	AU 2002251986	B2	20061221		
	EP 1361865	A2	20031119	EP 2002-721031	20020219 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004521125	T	20040715	JP 2002-565574	20020219 <--
	CN 1638735	A	20050713	CN 2002-805147	20020219 <--
	MX 2003PA07440	A	20031204	MX 2003-PA7440	20030820 <--
PRAI	US 2001-269953P	P	20010220	<--	
	US 2001-990552	A	20011121	<--	
	WO 2002-US4776	W	20020219	<--	

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Skin sanitizing compositions
AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods of sanitizing and moisturizing skin surfaces. A sanitizing and moisturizing gel contained EtOH 55, isopropanol 3, Biowax-754 0.4, Carbopol Ultrez-10 0.3,Carbowax PEG-200 0.26, propylene glycol 0.02, aminomethylpropanol 0.15, and perfume 0.1%, and water qs.
AN 2002:551533 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 137:114518
TI Skin sanitizing compositions
IN Sine, Mark Richard; Wei, Karl Shiqing; Jakubovic, David Andrew; Thomas, Cheyne P.; Dodd, Michael Thomas; Putman, Christopher Dean
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S., 14 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 321,291.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6423329	B1	20020723	US 2000-504286	20000215 <--

PRAI US 1999-249717 A2 19990212 <--
US 1999-120098P P 19990216 <--
US 1999-321291 A2 19990527 <--
RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Clear oil-containing pharmaceutical compositions containing a therapeutic agent
AB The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved solubilization of triglycerides and improved delivery of therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a triglyceride and at least 2 surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. Upon dilution with an aqueous medium, the carrier forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the triglyceride and surfactants. Thus, a formulation contained soybean oil, 80, Tween-20 200, and Tween-80 800 mg.
AN 2002:185694 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 136:252483
TI Clear oil-containing pharmaceutical compositions containing a therapeutic agent
IN Chen, Feng-Jing; Patel, Mahesh V.; Fikstad, David T.
PA Lipocine, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 45 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 751,968.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20020032171	A1	20020314	US 2001-877541	20010608 <--
	US 6761903	B2	20040713		
	US 6267985	B1	20010731	US 1999-345615	19990630 <--
	US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817 <--
	US 20010024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229 <--
	US 6458383	B2	20021001		
	US 20030077297	A1	20030424	US 2002-74687	20020211 <--
	US 7374779	B2	20080520		
	US 20030104048	A1	20030605	US 2002-158206	20020529 <--
	US 20030235595	A1	20031225	US 2003-397969	20030325 <--
	US 20030236236	A1	20031225	US 2003-444935	20030522 <--

PRAI US 1999-345615 A2 19990630 <--
US 1999-375636 A2 19990817 <--
US 2000-751968 A2 20001229 <--
US 1999-258654 A1 19990226 <--
US 1999-447690 A3 19991123 <--
WO 2000-US18807 A 20000710 <--
US 2000-716029 A2 20001117 <--
US 2001-800593 A2 20010306 <--
US 2001-877541 A2 20010608 <--
US 2001-898553 A2 20010702 <--
RE.CNT 88 THERE ARE 88 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents
AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns., pharmaceutical systems, and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents. The compns. and systems include an absorption enhancing carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at

least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. A hydrophilic therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the composition, or can be co-administered with the composition as part of a pharmaceutical system. The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophilic therapeutic agents using these compns. and systems. For example, when a composition containing Cremophor RH40 0.30, Arlacel 186 0.20, Na taurocholate 0.18, and propylene glycol 0.32 g, resp., was used, the relative absorption of PEG 4000 as a model macromol. drug was enhanced by 991%.

AN 2001:136991 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>

DN 134:198075

TI Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for enhanced absorption of hydrophilic therapeutic agents

IN Patel, Mahesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing

PA Lipocine, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 113 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001012155	A1	20010222	WO 2000-US18807	20000710 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309663	B1	20011030	US 1999-375636	19990817 <--
	CA 2380642	A1	20010222	CA 2000-2380642	20000710 <--
	EP 1210063	A1	20020605	EP 2000-947184	20000710 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	JP 2003506476	T	20030218	JP 2001-516502	20000710 <--
	NZ 517659	A	20041224	NZ 2000-517659	20000710 <--
	AU 780877	B2	20050421	AU 2000-60838	20000710 <--
	US 20010024658	A1	20010927	US 2000-751968	20001229 <--
	US 6458383	B2	20021001		
PRAI	US 1999-375636	A	19990817 <--		
	WO 2000-US18807	W	20000710 <--		

RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Clear aqueous dispersions of triglycerides and surfactants for delivery of drugs and nutrients

AB The present invention relates to drug and nutrient delivery systems, and in particular to pharmaceutical compns. and methods for improved solubilization of triglycerides and improved delivery of therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a triglyceride and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of at least two surfactants, at least one of which is hydrophilic. Upon dilution with an aqueous solvent, the composition forms a clear, aqueous dispersion of the triglyceride and surfactants. An optional therapeutic agent can be incorporated into the composition, or can be co-administered with the composition The invention also

provides methods of enhancing triglyceride solubility and methods of treatment with therapeutic agents using these compns. Several formulations were presented of compns. that can be prepared according to the present invention using a variety of therapeutic agents. Examples of aqueous dispersions include: (1) Cremophor RH-4O 0.75, Peceol 0.25, corn oil 0.40, and fenofibrate 0.10; (2) Cremophor RH-4O 0.57, Crovol M-40 0.43, corn oil 0.40, and Rofecoxib 0.15; (3) Tween 80 0.70, Tween 85 0.35, Miglyol 812 0.30, Paclitaxel 0.10, and PEG 400 0.25; or (4) Kessco PEG 400 MO 0.33, corn oil 0.30, and Terbinafine 0.25 parts, resp.

AN 2001:31306 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>

DN 134:105846

TI Clear aqueous dispersions of triglycerides and surfactants for delivery of drugs and nutrients

IN Chen, Feng-Jing; Patel, Mahesh V.

PA Lipocine, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001001960	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US15133	20000602 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6267985	B1	20010731	US 1999-345615	19990630 <--
	CA 2375083	A1	20010111	CA 2000-2375083	20000602 <--
	EP 1194120	A1	20020410	EP 2000-938039	20000602 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2003503440	T	20030128	JP 2001-507455	20000602 <--
	NZ 516521	A	20031128	NZ 2000-516521	20000602 <--
	AU 783077	B2	20050922	AU 2000-53131	20000602 <--
PRAI	US 1999-345615	A	19990630 <--		
	WO 2000-US15133	W	20000602 <--		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents

AB The present invention relates to triglyceride-free pharmaceutical compns. for delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Compns. of the present invention include a hydrophobic therapeutic agent and a carrier, where the carrier is formed from a combination of a hydrophilic surfactant and a hydrophobic surfactant. Upon dilution with an aqueous solvent, the composition forms
a clear, aqueous dispersion of the surfactants containing the therapeutic agent.
The invention also provides methods of treatment with hydrophobic therapeutic agents using these compns. A pharmaceutical composition contained cyclosporin 0.14, Cremophor RH-40 0.41, Arlacel186 0.29, sodium taurocholate 0.26, and propylene glycol 0.46 mg.

AN 2000:608551 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>

DN 133:213151

TI Pharmaceutical compositions and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents
IN Patel, Manesh V.; Chen, Feng-Jing
PA Lipocine, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 13

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050007	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US165	20000105 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6294192	B1	20010925	US 1999-258654	19990226 <--
CA 2365536	A1	20000831	CA 2000-2365536	20000105 <--
AU 2000022242	A	20000914	AU 2000-22242	20000105 <--
AU 771659	B2	20040401		
EP 1158959	A1	20011205	EP 2000-901394	20000105 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002537317	T	20021105	JP 2000-600619	20000105 <--
NZ 513810	A	20040227	NZ 2000-513810	20000105 <--
PRAI US 1999-258654	A	19990226 <--		
WO 2000-US165	W	20000105 <--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceutical composition with base of coconut oil and its use
AB A composition containing cetyl alc., coconut oil, polyoxyethylene oleo-linoleic glyceride, optionally water, and optionally other additives and/or pharmaceutically active principle(s), said composition containing in % of dry matter: 5 to 15 % of polyoxyethylene oleo-linoleic glyceride, and 20 to 40 % of cetyl alc., the ratio by weight of coconut oil and other additives and/or pharmaceutically active principle(s)/cetyl alc. ranging between 2/1 and 80/15. A powder contained coconut oil 60, cetyl alc. 25, labrafil 5, and essential oils 5 parts. The powder is mixed with an equal amts. of water to make a cream.
AN 1998:568741 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 129:180166
OREF 129:36509a,36512a
TI Pharmaceutical composition with base of coconut oil and its use
IN Streels, Elisabeth
PA Belg.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9835700	A1	19980820	WO 1997-BE16	19970214 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,				

LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU	9717611	A	19980908	AU 1997-17611	19970214 <--
EP	957938	A1	19991124	EP 1997-903159	19970214 <--
EP	957938	B1	20010801		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US	6221346	B1	20010424	US 1999-367432	19990813 <--
CA	2383806	A1	20021020	CA 2001-2383806	20010420 <--
PRAI WO	1997-BE16	A	19970214 <--		
	WO 2001-BE70	W	20010420 <--		

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Percutaneous absorption and histopathology of a poloxamer-based formulation of capsaicin analog
AB A new synthetic capsaicin analog (CA) modified with 4-hydroxyl and alkyl chain of capsaicin was synthesized as a potent anti-inflammatory analgesic drug and is now on clin. trial in Korea. The purpose of this study was to investigate the percutaneous absorption and histopathol. of a poloxamer-based formulation of CA. A poloxamer-based gel was prepared by cold method using poloxamer 407. Vertical Franz type diffusion cells were used for skin penetration of drug against receptor phase filled with about 10 mL of 0.9 isotonic saline at 32°C. The concentration of drug was determined by the reverse phased HPLC (C18, Symmetry®) with fluorometeric detector. Total amount of CA free base permeated was higher than that of the CA salt form. Percutaneous absorption of CA was greatly enhanced in ethanol and PG than that in water, 2-hydroxypropy-β-cyclodextrin and PEG400. As ethanol concentration increased, percutaneous absorption greatly increased. The flux rate of CA increased slightly when PG was added to ethanol solution The marked enhancing effect of the 5 fatty acid IPM in cosolvents was also noted on the percutaneous absorption of a poloxamer-based formulation of CA. Addition of 5 OA and 5 LA into the gel containing 5 IPM resulted in a slight increase in skin permeation. No significant difference in skin permeation was observed as a function of poloxamer content (20, 25 and 30). The buffer system of 30 poloxamer-based gel slightly changed the cumulative amts. of CA penetrated for 24 h. The flux of poloxamer-based gels increased linearly as the drug concentration increased. There was a variation of percutaneous absorption of the drug, depending on the species used. The flux of a poloxamer-based formulation of CA was the highest in case of hairless mice but the lowest in hamsters. No skin erythema and histopathol. changes were observed on the dorsal site of hairless mice in six groups after a week or two months application, suggesting no skin toxicity of the poloxamer-based gel. Based on these findings, the current poloxamer-based formulation appears useful in the systemic delivery of CA as topical or transdermal patch formulations.
AN 1997:790366 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 128:93107
OREF 128:18121a,18124a
TI Percutaneous absorption and histopathology of a poloxamer-based formulation of capsaicin analog
AU Lee, Beom-Jin; Lee, Tae-Sup; Cha, Bong-Jin; Kim, Soon-Hoe; Kim, Won-Bae
CS College of Pharmacy, Biological Rhythm and Controlled Release Laboratory, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, 200-701, S. Korea
SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1997), 159(1), 105-114
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173

PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Mucosal preparation containing physiologically active peptide
AB This invention related to a mucosal preparation obtained by blending a physiol. active peptide at least with a sorbefacient and a vasodilatory compound Owing to the combined use of the sorbefacient with the vasodilatory compound, the absorption of any desired physiol. active peptide can be enhanced and thus it can be self-administered to a patient without giving any pain caused by parenteral injection. Therefore, it is highly useful as a preparation of a physiol. active peptide for prolonged administration. As the physiol. active peptide, use can be made of insulin, calcitonin, human PTH, somatostatin, glucagon, etc. As the sorbefacient, use can be made of bile acid salts, cyclodextrin, phospholipids, nonionic surfactants, higher fatty acids, etc. As the vasodilatory compds., use can be made of calcium channel inhibitors, prostaglandin E1, isosorbide nitrate, nitroglycerin, etc.
AN 1997:259764 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 126:242891
OREF 126:46901a,46904a
TI Mucosal preparation containing physiologically active peptide
IN Yamamoto, Nakayuki; Ito, Teruomi
PA Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Hisamitsu Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha; Yamamoto, Nakayuki; Ito, Teruomi
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9706813	A1	19970227	WO 1996-JP2277	19960812 <--
	W: CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 11292787	A	19991026	JP 1995-208010	19950815 <--
	CN 1179723	A	19980422	CN 1996-192821	19960812 <--
	EP 845265	A1	19980603	EP 1996-926626	19960812 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 3824023	B2	20060920	JP 1997-509140	19960812 <--
PRAI	JP 1995-208010	A	19950815 <--		
	WO 1996-JP2277	W	19960812 <--		

OS MARPAT 126:242891

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Effects of topical anandamides on intraocular pressure in normotensive rabbits
AB A series of anandamide-type compds. were synthesized and studied for their effect on the intraocular pressure (IOP) of normotensive pigmented rabbits. Each test compound was dissolved in an aqueous 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin solution and administered (31.25-62.5 μg) unilaterally to the eye. The most promising anandamides caused a statistically significant reduction of IOP in treated eyes, usually preceded by an initial transient elevation of IOP, compared to saline controls. In the contralateral untreated eyes, only a marginal or short hypotensive response was observed Indomethacin pre-treatment (12.5 mg, s.c.) eliminated the IOP response to administered anandamides and arachidonic acid,

indicating the involvement of prostaglandins. Structure-activity relations are discussed.
AN 1996:269518 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 125:332
OREF 125:55a,58a
TI Effects of topical anandamides on intraocular pressure in normotensive rabbits
AU Pate, David W.; Jarvinen, Kristiina; Urtti, Arto; Jarho, Pekka; Fich, Mette; Mahadevan, Vaidyanath; Jarvinen, Tomi
CS Department Pharmaceitucal Chemistry, University Kuopio, Finland
SO Life Sciences (1996), 58(21), 1849-60
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Transparent liquid for encapsulated drug delivery
AB A stable transparent multi-component composition useful for the delivery of water soluble active agents to animals is provided. The compns. are formulated with a mixture of an oil phase, an aqueous phase, and a surfactant system, along with the active agent to be delivered to the animal. The compns. are specially formulated to be compatible with capsules such as gelatin and starch capsules. The aqueous phase of the compns. contains a substantial amount of polyethylene glycol and can optionally also contain a plasticizer. Preferred active agents are proteinaceous materials. Calcein bioavailability from a transparent liquid containing Captex 200 12, Imwitor 308 29.8, Tween 80 19.2, PEG 400 32.4, sorbitol 1.6, water 3% weight/weight, and 100 mM calcein solution in 10 mM Tris pH 7.4 3% weight/weight, resp., was studied.
AN 1995:753643 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 123:152922
OREF 123:27049a,27052a
TI Transparent liquid for encapsulated drug delivery
IN Yiv, Seang H.
PA Ibah, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9514037	A1	19950526	WO 1994-US13394	19941116 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2176927	A1	19950526	CA 1994-2176927	19941116 <--
AU 9512917	A	19950606	AU 1995-12917	19941116 <--
AU 692506	B2	19980611		
EP 736041	A1	19961009	EP 1995-904099	19941116 <--
EP 736041	B1	20060208		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09510182	T	19971014	JP 1994-514649	19941116 <--
AT 317397	T	20060215	AT 1995-904099	19941116 <--
US 5707648	A	19980113	US 1995-406935	19950517 <--

```
     JP 2008101017         A     20080501    JP 2007-307119          20071128 <--
PRAI US 1993-153846        A     19931117  <--
     JP 1995-514649        A3    19941116  <--
     WO 1994-US13394       W     19941116  <--


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:07:47 ON 18 SEP 2008)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:00 ON 18 SEP 2008

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:08:12 ON 18 SEP 2008
                EXP ARACHIDONIC
                EXP ARACHIDONIC/CN
L1             1 S E5
                EXP LINOLEIC/CN
L2             1 S E4

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:08:44 ON 18 SEP 2008
L3          1990 S (L1/THU) OR (L2/THU)
L4         37844 S CYCLODEXTRIN
L5            47 S L3 AND L4
L6            15 S L5 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  49.03      62.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                 -12.00     -12.00

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:09:48 ON 18 SEP 2008

Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:X

LOGINID:SSPTAEXO1623

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'HCAPLUS' AT 13:17:16 ON 18 SEP 2008
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:17:16 ON 18 SEP 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)f

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  49.03      62.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                 -12.00     -12.00
```

```
=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      49.03      62.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     -12.00     -12.00

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:17:23 ON 18 SEP 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   16 SEP 2008  HIGHEST RN 1049663-83-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  16 SEP 2008  HIGHEST RN 1049663-83-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> exp alpha-cyclodext/cn
E1            1     ALPHA-CRYSTALLIN (GALLERIA MELLONELLA GENE ALPHA-CRYS/SHSP)/
                    CN
E2            1     ALPHA-CRYSTALLIN B CHAIN (RATTUS NORVEGICUS GENE ALPHA(B)-CR
                    YSTALLIN)/CN
E3            0 --> ALPHA-CYCLODEXT/CN
E4            1     ALPHA-CYCLODEXTRINASE (GEOBACILLUS KAUSTOPHILUS STRAIN HTA42
                    6)/CN
E5            1     ALPHA-CYCLOHEXYL-ALPHA-PHENYL-1-PIPERIDINEPROPANOL HYDROCHLO
                    RIDE/CN
E6            1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (BDELLOVIBRIO BACTERIOVORUS STRAIN H
                    D100 GENE MALA)/CN
E7            1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AUREUS STRAIN
                     MRSA252 GENE MALA)/CN
E8            1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AUREUS STRAIN
                     MSSA476)/CN
E9            1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS STRAIN ET3-1
                    GENE MALA)/CN
E10           1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS STRAIN MU50 G
                    ENE MALA)/CN
E11           1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS STRAIN RF122
                    GENE MALA)/CN
E12           1     ALPHA-D-1,4-GLUCOSIDASE (STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS STRAIN A
                    TCC12228 GENE SE1191)/CN

=> exp α-cyclodext/cn
E1            1     A-CYCLOCOSTUNOLIDE/CN
```

```
E2            1     A-CYCLOCOSTUNOLIDE, DIHYDRO-/CN
E3            0 --> A-CYCLODEXT/CN
E4            1     A-CYCLODEXTRAN DIALDEHYDE/CN
E5            1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN
E6            1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN 2,3-MANNOEPOXIDE/CN
E7            1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN 6-TOSYLATE/CN
E8            1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN A,D-DIACID/CN
E9            1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN BRILLIANT YELLOW TETRAANION COMPLEX/CN
E10           1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN COMPD. WITH (±)-A-METHYLBENZEN
                    EMETHANOL (1:1)/CN
E11           1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN COMPD. WITH 3-IODOPIONIC ACID (1:1)/CN
E12           1     A-CYCLODEXTRIN COMPD. WITH 4-NITROPHENYL B-D-GALA
                    CTOSIDE (1:1)/CN

=> s e5
L7            1 A-CYCLODEXTRIN/CN

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       5.61      68.30

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -12.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:17:56 ON 18 SEP 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)


Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN.  Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is
strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Sep 2008  VOL 149 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Sep 2008  (20080916/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s l3 and l7
          5836 L7
L8           3 L3 AND L7

=> d l8 -13 ti abs bib

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 3  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Nutraceutical compositions from microalgae and related methods of
```

production and administration

AB Polysaccharides with nutraceutical application may by obtained by culturing red microalgae and the nutraceutical compns. thus produced may comprise a carrier and homogenized microalgal cells. Addnl. components may include phytosterols, limonoids, flavonoids, and tocotrienols. The polysaccharides may be used in applications such as reducing cholesterol in mammals, inactivating viruses, stabilizing foods, etc. Thus, total serum cholesterol in an animal model (hamsters) over 30 days was decreased 35-62% by dietary inclusion of Porphyridium biomass homogenate and polysaccharide, the highest decreases being observed when phytosterols were also present. Transgenic algae may be used that are capable of utilizing fixed carbon sources for energy. Also provided are novel nucleic acid sequences from red microalgae.

AN 2007:1364352 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>

DN 148:32596

TI Nutraceutical compositions from microalgae and related methods of production and administration

IN Dillon, Harrison F.; Somanchi, Aravind; Rao, Kamalesh; Jones, Peter J. H.

PA Solazyme, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 199pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2007136428	A2	20071129	WO 2007-US1319	20070119
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	US 20070167396	A1	20070719	US 2006-336428	20060119
	US 20070167397	A1	20070719	US 2006-336430	20060119
	US 20070166449	A1	20070719	US 2006-336431	20060119
	US 20070166797	A1	20070719	US 2006-336656	20060119
	US 20070166266	A1	20070719	US 2006-337103	20060119
	US 20070167398	A1	20070719	US 2006-337171	20060119
	US 20070191303	A1	20070816	US 2006-336426	20060119
PRAI	US 2006-336426	A	20060119		
	US 2006-336428	A	20060119		
	US 2006-336430	A	20060119		
	US 2006-336431	A	20060119		
	US 2006-336656	A	20060119		
	US 2006-337103	A	20060119		
	US 2006-337171	A	20060119		
	US 2006-816967P	P	20060628		
	US 2006-832091P	P	20060720		
	US 2006-838452P	P	20060817		
	US 2006-872072P	P	20061130		

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Skin sanitizing compositions

AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods of sanitizing and

moisturizing skin surfaces. A sanitizing and moisturizing gel contained EtOH 55, isopropanol 3, Biowax-754 0.4, Carbopol Ultrez-10 0.3,Carbowax PEG-200 0.26, propylene glycol 0.02, aminomethylpropanol 0.15, and perfume 0.1%, and water qs.

AN 2002:551533 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 137:114518
TI Skin sanitizing compositions
IN Sine, Mark Richard; Wei, Karl Shiqing; Jakubovic, David Andrew; Thomas, Cheyne P.; Dodd, Michael Thomas; Putman, Christopher Dean
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S., 14 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 321,291.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6423329	B1	20020723	US 2000-504286	20000215
PRAI US 1999-249717	A2	19990212		
US 1999-120098P	P	19990216		
US 1999-321291	A2	19990527		

RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Mucosal preparation containing physiologically active peptide
AB This invention related to a mucosal preparation obtained by blending a physiol. active peptide at least with a sorbefacient and a vasodilatory compound Owing to the combined use of the sorbefacient with the vasodilatory compound, the absorption of any desired physiol. active peptide can be enhanced and thus it can be self-administered to a patient without giving any pain caused by parenteral injection. Therefore, it is highly useful as a preparation of a physiol. active peptide for prolonged administration. As the physiol. active peptide, use can be made of insulin, calcitonin, human PTH, somatostatin, glucagon, etc. As the sorbefacient, use can be made of bile acid salts, cyclodextrin, phospholipids, nonionic surfactants, higher fatty acids, etc. As the vasodilatory compds., use can be made of calcium channel inhibitors, prostaglandin E1, isosorbide nitrate, nitroglycerin, etc.
AN 1997:259764 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 126:242891
OREF 126:46901a,46904a
TI Mucosal preparation containing physiologically active peptide
IN Yamamoto, Nakayuki; Ito, Teruomi
PA Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Hisamitsu Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha; Yamamoto, Nakayuki; Ito, Teruomi
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9706813	A1	19970227	WO 1996-JP2277	19960812
W: CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 11292787	A	19991026	JP 1995-208010	19950815
CN 1179723	A	19980422	CN 1996-192821	19960812
EP 845265	A1	19980603	EP 1996-926626	19960812
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

```
     JP 3824023           B2    20060920    JP 1997-509140         19960812
PRAI JP 1995-208010       A     19950815
     WO 1996-JP2277       W     19960812
OS   MARPAT 126:242891


=> s l1 or l2
         33873 L1
         41765 L2
L9       63111 L1 OR L2

=> s l7 and l9
          5836 L7
L10         30 L7 AND L9

=> s l10 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)
      22958910 PY<2003
       4497131 AY<2003
       3965546 PRY<2003
L11         20 L10 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d his l11 1-20 ti abs bib
'1-20' IS NOT VALID HERE
For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY HISTORY".

=> d l11 1-20 ti abs bib

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Cosmetic composition comprising a complex of cyclodextrin and vitamin F
AB   The invention concerns cosmetic and dermatol. compns. that contain
     complexes of vitamin F with α, β, or γ-cyclodextrin.
     Addnl. substances in the formulations are: silicone oils, moisturizers,
     skin care substances, gelation agents, bactericides, antioxidants,
     sunscreens, emulsifiers, pigments, tanning agents, etc.  Thus 0.1 mol
     α-cyclodextrin was mixed with 100 g water; 0.1 mol linolic acid was
     added, homogenized and stirred for 30 h at RT and for 8 h at 70°C;
     the product was dispersed in water, filtered, washed and dried under
     vacuum.  A composition contained (weight/weight%):α-cyclodextrin-linolic acid
     complex 4.0; γ-cyclodextrin-α-tocopherol complex 1.5; octyl
     palmitate 2.5; octyl stearate 3.5; polyglycerol-2 sesquiisostearate 2.0;
     cyclomethicone, dimethiconol 3.0; lauryl dimethicone 2.0; octyl
     dimethicone ethoxy glycoside, cyclomethicone 12.0; titanium dioxide 5.0;
     polymethylsilsesquioxane 1.0; zinc oxide 2.0; glycerin 2.0; methylparaben
     0.1; sodium chloride 0.4; water 59.0.
AN   2004:402912  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN   140:412001
TI   Cosmetic composition comprising a complex of cyclodextrin and vitamin F
IN   Regiert, Marlies; Kupka, Michaela
PA   Wacker-Chemie GmbH, Germany
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   German
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   EP 1419761           A1     20040519    EP 2003-26137          20031113 <--
     EP 1419761           B1     20051019
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
     DE 10253042          A1     20040603    DE 2002-10253042       20021114 <--
```

	KR 2004042827	A	20040520	KR 2003-77579	20031104 <--
	US 20040096413	A1	20040520	US 2003-712703	20031112 <--
	JP 2004161775	A	20040610	JP 2003-385675	20031114 <--
PRAI	DE 2002-10253042	A	20021114 <--		

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Production method of cyclodextrin inclusion materials using marine or animal products
AB Title method comprise treatment of mixts. comprising lipophilic component-containing marine or animal products, starch, and lipid soluble solvents by addition of cyclodextrin synthetase. Thus, 5 g rice starch, 10 g salmon caviar, and 1 THU (based on 1 g starch) cyclodextrin synthetase were reacted in ethanol to give a cyclodextrin inclusion material showing good antioxidant property.
AN 2004:139298 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 140:182653
TI Production method of cyclodextrin inclusion materials using marine or animal products
IN Miwa, Shoji
PA Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004051866	A	20040219	JP 2002-213621	20020723 <--
PRAI	JP 2002-213621		20020723 <--		

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Skin sanitizing compositions
AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods of sanitizing and moisturizing skin surfaces. A sanitizing and moisturizing gel contained EtOH 55, isopropanol 3, Biowax-754 0.4, Carbopol Ultrez-10 0.3,Carbowax PEG-200 0.26, propylene glycol 0.02, aminomethylpropanol 0.15, and perfume 0.1%, and water qs.
AN 2002:551533 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 137:114518
TI Skin sanitizing compositions
IN Sine, Mark Richard; Wei, Karl Shiqing; Jakubovic, David Andrew; Thomas, Cheyne P.; Dodd, Michael Thomas; Putman, Christopher Dean
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SO U.S., 14 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 321,291.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6423329	B1	20020723	US 2000-504286	20000215 <--
PRAI	US 1999-249717	A2	19990212 <--		
	US 1999-120098P	P	19990216 <--		
	US 1999-321291	A2	19990527 <--		

RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Oxidative stability and nuclear magnetic resonance analyses of linoleic

acid encapsulated in cyclodextrins
AB The effects of α- and β-cyclodextrin (CD) on the oxidative stability of linoleic acid (LA) at 35°C were studied by measuring headspace oxygen depletion in airtight 35-mL serum bottles. LA was encapsulated in α-CD or β-CD in an aqueous solution during homogenization at 8000 rpm for 1 min and then dried under vacuum for 60 h at room temperature Headspace oxygen was measured by thermal conductivity gas chromatog. The rate of oxygen depletion for the control, which contained LA only, was 93.8 μmole/L·h. The rates of oxygen depletion for LA, encapsulated at a 1:1 mol ratio (mole CD/mol LA) in α-CD and β-CD, were 13.8 and 111 μmoles/L·h, resp. When LA was encapsulated in α-CD and β-CD at a 2:1 mol ratio (moles CD/mol LA), the rates of oxygen depletion were 0.573 and 53.9 μmoles/L·h, resp. Although α-CD protected LA from reaction with oxygen at both ratios, the rate of oxygen depletion by LA encapsulated in β-CD at a 1:1 mol ratio was not statistically different from the control. β-CD protected LA from reaction with oxygen at a 2:1 mol ratio. 1H NMR spectra of the complexes formed from 1:1 mol ratios of LA and CD indicated that LA was encapsulated in α-CD or β-CD.
AN 1997:681639 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 127:358219
OREF 127:70123a,70126a
TI Oxidative stability and nuclear magnetic resonance analyses of linoleic acid encapsulated in cyclodextrins
AU Reichenbach, Wendy A.; Min, David B.
CS Department of Food Science, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210, USA
SO Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (1997), 74(10), 1329-1333
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X
PB AOCS Press
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Mucosal preparation containing physiologically active peptide
AB This invention related to a mucosal preparation obtained by blending a physiol. active peptide at least with a sorbefacient and a vasodilatory compound Owing to the combined use of the sorbefacient with the vasodilatory compound, the absorption of any desired physiol. active peptide can be enhanced and thus it can be self-administered to a patient without giving any pain caused by parenteral injection. Therefore, it is highly useful as a preparation of a physiol. active peptide for prolonged administration. As the physiol. active peptide, use can be made of insulin, calcitonin, human PTH, somatostatin, glucagon, etc. As the sorbefacient, use can be made of bile acid salts, cyclodextrin, phospholipids, nonionic surfactants, higher fatty acids, etc. As the vasodilatory compds., use can be made of calcium channel inhibitors, prostaglandin E1, isosorbide nitrate, nitroglycerin, etc.
AN 1997:259764 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 126:242891
OREF 126:46901a,46904a
TI Mucosal preparation containing physiologically active peptide
IN Yamamoto, Nakayuki; Ito, Teruomi
PA Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Hisamitsu Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha; Yamamoto, Nakayuki; Ito, Teruomi
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9706813	A1	19970227	WO 1996-JP2277	19960812 <--
	W: CA, CN, JP, KR, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 11292787	A	19991026	JP 1995-208010	19950815 <--
	CN 1179723	A	19980422	CN 1996-192821	19960812 <--
	EP 845265	A1	19980603	EP 1996-926626	19960812 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 3824023	B2	20060920	JP 1997-509140	19960812 <--
PRAI	JP 1995-208010	A	19950815	<--	
	WO 1996-JP2277	W	19960812	<--	

OS MARPAT 126:242891

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI A method of producing a taxane-type diterpene
AB A simple method of producing a taxane-type diterpene by plant tissue culture is disclosed. Productivity can be improved by carrying out the culture in the presence of coronatines, a bacterium that produced the coronatines, a culture solution or a culture extract of such bacteria, cyclic polysaccharides, fatty acids, or an amino or imino derivative of jasmonic acids.
AN 1996:572123 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 125:219760
OREF 125:41103a,41106a
TI A method of producing a taxane-type diterpene
IN Yukimune, Yukihito; Hara, Yasuhiro; Tan, Hiroaki; Tomino, Ikuo
PA Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 727492	A2	19960821	EP 1995-308498	19951127 <--
	EP 727492	A3	19961016		
	EP 727492	B1	20010131		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	JP 08140690	A	19960604	JP 1994-291783	19941125 <--
	JP 3549594	B2	20040804		
	JP 08163991	A	19960625	JP 1994-312258	19941215 <--
	JP 09065889	A	19970311	JP 1995-218874	19950828 <--
	JP 3625908	B2	20050302		
	JP 08205882	A	19960813	JP 1995-301654	19951120 <--
	JP 3746550	B2	20060215		
PRAI	JP 1994-291783	A	19941125	<--	
	JP 1994-301179	A	19941205	<--	
	JP 1994-312258	A	19941215	<--	
	JP 1995-218874	A	19950828	<--	

OS MARPAT 125:219760

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Aggregation of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the presence of cyclodextrins
AB The aggregation behavior of the polyunsatd. fatty acids (PUFA) linoleic acid and arachidonic acid was studied in the presence of cyclodextrins

(CDs). The influence of CD concentration on CMC of PUFA suggests that two CD mols. bind sequentially to one mol. of PUFA. Two equilibrium consts., K1 representing the interaction of the first CD mol., and K2, the interaction of the second, were determined by non-linear regression of the PUFA CMC vs. CD concentration data to an expression deduced from the reaction scheme in the equilibrium The effect of pH and the structure of the CD on the equilibrium consts.
was studied. It is postulated that the first CD mol. interacts with the carboxyl group of PUFA through hydrogen bonding when the fatty acid is protonated, while the second CD mol. binds to the hydrocarbon chain of the PUFA through hydrophobic interaction. The formation of hydrogen bonds was principally affected by the inner diameter of the CD, while the hydrophobic interactions were very strongly affected by the polarity of the CD group coating the inner channel. The relevance of the results for the development of enzyme assays involving fatty acids is discussed.
AN 1995:628687 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 123:50376
OREF 123:8923a,8926a
TI Aggregation of polyunsaturated fatty acids in the presence of cyclodextrins
AU Bru, Roque; Lopez-Nicolas, Jose M.; Garcia-Carmona, Francisco
CS Dep. Bioquim. Biol. Mol. "A", Univ. Murcia, Murcia, E-30001, Spain
SO Colloids and Surfaces, A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects (1995), 97(3), 263-9
CODEN: CPEAEH; ISSN: 0927-7757
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Entrapment of liquid lipids into powdery matrixes of saccharides and proteins
AB The emulsifying activity, the high stabilizing activity of the emulsion and the formation of a fine dense skin layer during drying were the properties of agents that effectively entrapped liquid lipids. Gum arabic and gelatin were effective. Addition of an agent having a property to a base agent lacking the property improved the entrapment. Oxidation of entrapped liquid lipid was retarded. However, the extent of retardation depended on the kind of lipids and the kind of entrapping agents. Oxidation processes of some combinations of lipids and entrapping agents were expressed by a kinetic model including oxygen diffusion through dehydrated entrapping agents. Et eicosapentaenoate was also stabilized by the entrapment.
AN 1995:485889 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 122:263834
OREF 122:48177a,48180a
TI Entrapment of liquid lipids into powdery matrixes of saccharides and proteins
AU Matsuno, Ryuichi; Imagi, Jun; Adachi, Shuji
CS Fac. Agric., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, 606-01, Japan
SO Dev. Food Eng., Proc. Int. Congr. Eng. Food, 6th (1994), Meeting Date 1993, Volume Pt. 2, 1065-7. Editor(s): Yano, Toshimasa; Matsuno, Ruuichi; Nakamura, Kozo. Publisher: Blackie, Glasgow, UK.
CODEN: 61FFAL
DT Conference
LA English

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Utilization of cyclodextrin as fat soluble compound carrier to serum-free culture of rat astrocytes
AB α-Cyclodextrin complexes with fat-soluble vitamins and unsatd. fatty acids were prepared and examined as replacements for bovine serum albumin as

fat-soluble compound carriers on cultured rat astrocytes. In serum-supplemented medium, it was difficult to evaluate the effects of fat-soluble compds. in serum on cell growth. Therefore, serum-free chemical defined medium supplemented with growth factors, hormones, and nutrients was developed for rat astrocytes to evaluate these effects. α-Cyclodextrin complexes with 3 vitamins (vitamin A acetate, E, and K1) and 3 fatty acids (linoleic, linolenic, and oleic acids) showed growth promoting activities for astrocytes in serum-free medium. Usually, supplementing fat-soluble compds. to a cell culture medium is very difficult, especially to a low or no protein medium, but α-cyclodextrin can replace albumin as a fat-soluble compound carrier in serum-free cell cultures.

AN 1993:579303 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 119:179303
OREF 119:32055a,32058a
TI Utilization of cyclodextrin as fat soluble compound carrier to serum-free culture of rat astrocytes
AU Nakama, Akihiko
CS Osaka City Inst. Public Health Environ. Sci., Osaka, 543, Japan
SO Annual Report of Osaka City Institute of Public Health and Environmental Sciences (1992), Volume Date 1991, 54, 48-53
CODEN: AOISDR; ISSN: 0285-5801
DT Journal
LA Japanese

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Retarded oxidation of liquid lipids entrapped in matrixes of saccharides or proteins
AB Me linoleate (ML), linoleic acid (LA), and Et eicosapentaenoate (EE) were entrapped in saccharide and protein matrixes, and then stored at 37° in a desiccator controlled at 75% relative humidity. ML entrapped with α-cyclodextrin, maltodextrin, and pullulan was extremely resistant to autoxidn., but LA entrapped with maltodextrin and pullulan rapidly oxidized. LA entrapped with α-cyclodextrin was the most stable against oxidation ML entrapped with gelatin or gum arabic was less resistant to autoxidn. than that entrapped with pullulan; there was little difference in the susceptibility to oxidation between ML and LA entrapped with gelatin or gum arabic. Egg albumin protected ML more effectively against oxidation than LA, while sodium caseinate protected LA more than ML. EE entrapped with pullulan was highly resistant to oxidation, 90% of the total lipid remaining after 35 days. The effect on the oxidation of diffusion of oxygen through the matrix was estimated Retardation of oxidation of the entrapped lipid can not be explained only by the effect of diffusion.

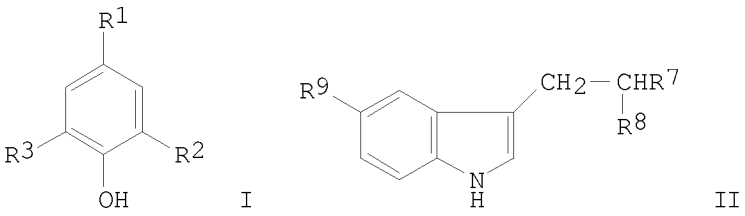
AN 1992:590442 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 117:190442
OREF 117:32869a,32872a
TI Retarded oxidation of liquid lipids entrapped in matrixes of saccharides or proteins
AU Imagi, Jun; Muraya, Koji; Yamashita, Daisuke; Adachi, Shuji; Matsuno, Ryuichi
CS Fac. Agric., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, 606-01, Japan
SO Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry (1992), 56(8), 1236-40
CODEN: BBBIEJ; ISSN: 0916-8451
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Powderization of liquid-state lipids
AB Liquid-state lipids (linoleic acid, Me linoleate, or Me oleate) were

powderized by adsorption on gum arabic, starch, maltodextrin, α-cyclodextrin, maltose, glucose, or CM-cellulose. Lipids adsorbed on α-cyclodextrin, gum arabic, or CM-cellulose had high stability. The emulsifying activity of the lipid-adsorbent complex is described.
AN 1991:654556 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 115:254556
OREF 115:43273a,43276a
TI Powderization of liquid-state lipids
AU Matsuno, Ryoichi; Imagi, Jun
CS Agric. Coll., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, Japan
SO New Food Industry (1991), 33(5), 57-64
CODEN: NYFIAM; ISSN: 0547-0277
DT Journal
LA Japanese

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Specific adsorbents in isolation and purification of cyclodextrins
AB A number of synthesized affinity sorbents were tested to find methods for the separation of α-, β-, and γ-cyclodextrins (CDs) from one another and from acyclic dextrins. None of the gels retarded acyclic dextrins, whereas α-CD was specifically adsorbed onto supports derivatized with alkyl functions, β-CD was specifically adsorbed onto supports derivatized with phenyl or substituted Ph, and γ-CD was specifically adsorbed onto a gel derivatized with a naphthyl compound It was evident that for achievement of binding capacities high enough for practical preparation of the CDs, various parameters such as the support material, its porosity, ligand, ligand concentration, temperature, and the composition of the mobile phase must be optimized.
AN 1989:453519 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 111:53519
OREF 111:9029a,9032a
TI Specific adsorbents in isolation and purification of cyclodextrins
AU Makela, Mauri; Mattsson, Pekka; Korpela, Timo
CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Turku, Turku, SF-20500, Finland
SO Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry (1989), 11(2), 193-200
CODEN: BABIEC; ISSN: 0885-4513
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Pharmaceuticals containing unsaturated fatty acids and stimulators for synthesis of prostaglandin and hydroxy fatty acids
GI



I II

AB The title composition contains ≥1 unsat. C18-22 fatty acid derivs. containing 3-5 isolated double bonds and which may be Me or Et substituted at

the 2, 3, 16-20 position, selected from the free terminal carboxylic acids, amides, or CO2X derivs. (X = protecting group removable under acidic conditions, 1- or 2-lysophospholipid, metal cation, amine cation, cationic ion-exchanger). It also contains a stimulator with simultaneously stabilizing properties selected from ≥1 phenols I (R1 = OH, CO2H, CH2CO2H, CH:CHCO2H, CH2CHR4R5, CH(OH)CH2NHR6; R2, R3 = H, OH; R4 = H, CO2H; R5 = H, NH2; R6 = H, Me, Et]; indoles II (R7 = H, CO2H; R8 = H, NH2; R9 = H, OH); cysteine, homocysteine, or liponic acid wherein the alicyclic alkyl residue may be shortened by <4 CH2-groups; a peptide containing ≤10 amino acids and in which ≥1 may be replaced by any of the above compds.; one of the above amino compds. substituted by C1-4 alkyl; a flavonoid substituted by ≥1 OH linked to a sugar residue; a salt of the above named compds.; as ester containing an alkoxy-containing residue, or its amide, mono- or dialkylamide. Addnl., it contains stabilizers selected from DMSO, EtOH, polyols, polyol esters, phospholipids, sugar lipids, cyclodextrins, proteins, cytochrome c derivs., or E-vitamins in solid or liquid form. A mixture containing 0.3 mL 0.03M K phosphate buffer, 0.5 mg enzyme (from sheep sperm vesicles or homogenate of kidney medulla), 2.75 μg 14C-arachidonic acid, and 0.5 mg I [R1 = CH2CH(NH2)CO2H, R2 = R3 = H] (stimulator) was incubated for 10 min at 37° and quenched with citric acid. The formation of total prostaglandin increased 5.5-fold over the amount formed in the absence of a stimulator; the relative amts. of PGE2, PGF2α, and PGD2 with stimulator were 81, 2, and 17%, resp., and 83, 2, and 15%, resp., in the absence of a stimulator.

AN 1988:443459 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 109:43459
OREF 109:7237a,7240a

TI Pharmaceuticals containing unsaturated fatty acids and stimulators for synthesis of prostaglandin and hydroxy fatty acids

IN Weithmann, Klaus Ulrich
PA Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 244832	A2	19871111	EP 1987-106520	19870506 <--
	EP 244832	A3	19891129		
	EP 244832	B1	19920624		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	DE 3615710	A1	19871126	DE 1986-3615710	19860509 <--
	AT 77549	T	19920715	AT 1987-106520	19870506 <--
	ES 2051705	T3	19940701	ES 1987-106520	19870506 <--
	DK 8702356	A	19871110	DK 1987-2356	19870508 <--
	DK 167518	B1	19931115		
	AU 8772641	A	19871112	AU 1987-72641	19870508 <--
	AU 603574	B2	19901122		
	JP 62267222	A	19871119	JP 1987-110953	19870508 <--
	ZA 8703299	A	19871230	ZA 1987-3299	19870508 <--
	HU 44433	A2	19880328	HU 1987-2088	19870508 <--
	HU 201671	B	19901228		
	CA 1302266	C	19920602	CA 1987-536688	19870508 <--
	IL 82459	A	19940731	IL 1987-82459	19870508 <--
	US 5043328	A	19910827	US 1989-304717	19890201 <--
PRAI	DE 1986-3615710	A	19860509	<--	
	EP 1987-106520	A	19870506	<--	
	US 1987-46650	B3	19870507	<--	

OS MARPAT 109:43459

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI The effect of bovine serum albumin on the synthesis of prostaglandin and incorporation of [3H]acetate into platelet-activating factor
AB As determined by RIA, bovine serum albumin (BSA) inhibited bradykinin (BK) (5 ng/mL)- and ionophore A 23187 (10 μM)-stimulated synthesis of prostaglandins (PGs) by human embryo lung fibroblasts (IMR-90) in a concentration-dependent manner. Addition of [3H]arachidonate followed by extraction and TLC showed that, in the presence of 2 mg/mL BSA, IMR-90 cells released essentially only fatty acids following stimulation with bradykinin. Little if any prostaglandin and no endoperoxide were detected. In the absence of BSA, .apprx.70% of the released label was detected as prostaglandin. α-Cyclodextrin, another trapper of fatty acid, inhibited PG synthesis in much the same way. BSA and α-cyclodextrin also inhibited prostacyclin synthesis in endothelial cells derived from the calf pulmonary artery. However, the inhibition of PG synthesis in these cells was not as complete as that in the IMR-90 cells. In contrast to the effect of the trappers on PG synthesis, BSA and α-cyclodextrin potentiated BK- and ionophore-stimulated incorporation of [3H]acetate into PAF in the endothelial cells. The labeled PAF was not released from the cells in either the presence or absence of the trappers, which suggests that BSA causes an increase in acetate-labeled cellular PAF by trapping released fatty acid.
AN 1987:569447 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 107:169447
OREF 107:27070h,27071a
TI The effect of bovine serum albumin on the synthesis of prostaglandin and incorporation of [3H]acetate into platelet-activating factor
AU Heinsohn, Carlotta; Polgar, Peter; Fishman, Jordan; Taylor, Linda
CS Sch. Med., Boston Univ., Boston, MA, 02118, USA
SO Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics (1987), 257(2), 251-8
CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Stabilization of lipids by molecular inclusion: cyclodextrins and casein as antioxidants
AB The effects of cyclodextrin and casein inclusion on the kinetics of linoleic acid [60-33-3] and arachidonic acid [506-32-1] oxidation in dispersions containing lipoxygenase or Na bisulfite were evaluated by monitoring free radical side reactions and O consumption. The fatty acid peroxidn. inhibition by casein was primarily by reversible inclusion of the free polyunsatd. fatty acid. Cyclodextrins and casein inhibited both enzymic and nonenzymic peroxidn. Inhibitor consts. were relatively high unless the concentration of fatty acids was limiting.
AN 1986:477674 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 105:77674
OREF 105:12597a,12600a
TI Stabilization of lipids by molecular inclusion: cyclodextrins and casein as antioxidants
AU Laakso, Simo
CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Turku, Turku, 20500, Finland
SO Lipid Oxid.: Biol. Food Chem. Aspects, Contrib. LIPIDFORUM/SIK Symp. (1986), Meeting Date 1985, 165-70. Editor(s): Marcuse, Reinhard. Publisher: Scand. Forum Lipid Res. Technol., Goeteborg, Swed.
CODEN: 55ATAL
DT Conference

LA English

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Growth of an established line of mouse mammary tumor cells under serum-free conditions
AB An established line of mouse mammary tumor cells (MTD cells) were cultured in a serum-free medium consisting of a 1:1 mixture of Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium and Ham's F-12 medium supplemented with bovine serum albumin (BSA), insulin, and transferrin. To promote cell attachment and spreading, culture dishes were precoated with plasma fibronectin isolated from fibrinogen. Under these serum-free conditions, MTD cells grew at a rate close to that attained by the serum-supplemented medium. Among the additives in the serum-free medium, BSA was replaced with oleic acid or a complex of oleic acid and α-cyclodextrin. Transferrin was replaced with Fe2+ or Fe3+. Addition of polyvinylpyrrolidone further improved the growth. Thus, MTD cells can be grown on a fibronectin-coated surface in a chemical defined medium with insulin as the only protein supplement. MTD cells grown under the serum-free conditions still retained the differentiated properties of the original MTD cells; i.e., the production of mouse mammary tumor virus in response to dexamethasone.
AN 1986:164689 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 104:164689
OREF 104:25993a,25996a
TI Growth of an established line of mouse mammary tumor cells under serum-free conditions
AU Kawamura, Kazuo; Enami, Jumpei; Kohmoto, Kaoru; Koga, Mutuyosi
CS Sch. Med., Dokkyo Univ., Mibu, 321-02, Japan
SO Dokkyo Journal of Medical Sciences (1985), 12(2), 167-80
CODEN: DJMSDB; ISSN: 0385-5023
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Inhibition of lipid peroxidation by casein. Evidence of molecular encapsulation of 1,4-pentadiene fatty acids
AB The capability of cyclodextrins to form mol. inclusion complexes with linoleate resulted in inhibition of oxygenation in a lipoxygenase-linoleate model reaction. The inhibited rates were established instantaneously upon addition of the complexant and were maintained until linoleate was exhausted. Total cessation of the reaction was not obtained with cyclodextrins. Casein-inhibited reaction mixts. also exhibited these characteristics. Both casein and cyclodextrins protected linoleate against autoxidn., although they did not change free radical generation by xanthine oxidase or Fe2+ reactions. Since neither of the inhibitors affected the enzyme directly, casein may act, in analogy with cyclodextrins, by forming linoleate complexes which reduce the oxidizable monomer fatty acids via a standing equilibrium and thus result in substrate limitation of reaction rates. Comparisons of lipid peroxidn. at acidic and alkaline pH, in the presence of increasing amts. of the complexants, detergent, and hydroperoxides, supported this view.
AN 1984:81327 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 100:81327
OREF 100:12263a,12266a
TI Inhibition of lipid peroxidation by casein. Evidence of molecular encapsulation of 1,4-pentadiene fatty acids
AU Laakso, Simo
CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Turku, Turku, SF-20500/50, Finland
SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta, Lipids and Lipid Metabolism (1984), 792(1), 11-15
CODEN: BBLLA6; ISSN: 0005-2760
DT Journal

LA English

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI α-Cyclodextrin: a partial substitute for bovine serum albumin in serum-free culture of mammalian cells
AB The use was investigated of oleic acid- or linoleic acid-α-cyclodextrin inclusion complexes as albumin substitutes for mammalian cells. α-Cyclodextrin did not show any cytotoxic effects at 2g/L medium. Growth curves are shown for 2 types of cells. UMCL cells grew well enough in the cyclodextrin-complex-containing, serum-free medium, whereas HEL cells required a small amount of albumin in addition to cyclodextrin for abundant growth.
AN 1982:612006 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 97:212006
OREF 97:35533a,35536a
TI α-Cyclodextrin: a partial substitute for bovine serum albumin in serum-free culture of mammalian cells
AU Yamane, Isao; Kan, M.; Minamoto, Y.; Amatsuji, Y.
CS Inst. Tuberculosis Cancer, Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980, Japan
SO Cold Spring Harbor Conferences on Cell Proliferation (1982), 9(Growth Cells Horm. Defined Media, Book A), 87-92
CODEN: CSHCAL; ISSN: 0097-5230
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI α-Cyclodextrin, a novel substitute for bovine albumin in serum-free culture of mammalian cells
AB The use of α-, β-, and γ-cyclodextrin (CD) in combination with unsatd. fatty acids as a serum substitute in mammalian cell cultures was examined by using a human lymphoblast cell line (UMCL) grown in RITC 56-1 medium supplemented with synthetic lecithin, cholesterol, galactose, and mannose and by using human diploid fibroblasts (HEL) grown in RITC 80-7 medium. On the basis of cytotoxic and cost considerations, α-CD was used for the expts. Both α-CD-oleic acid and α-CD-linoleic acid had growth-enhancing effects on UMCL cells up to 100 mg/L medium but exhibited toxic effects at higher concns. However, when 100 mg α-CD included with both fatty acids and 1000 mg free α-CD were added to 1 L of medium, stable and reproducible growth-promoting effects were observed With HEL cells, growth similar to that in bovine serum albumin-supplemented medium was observed by addition of a concentrated α-CD complex to a final concentration of 10-20 mg/L.
AN 1982:100488 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 96:100488
OREF 96:16453a,16456a
TI α-Cyclodextrin, a novel substitute for bovine albumin in serum-free culture of mammalian cells
AU Yamane, Isao; Kan, Mikio; Minamoto, Yoshiki; Amatsuji, Yasuo
CS Res. Inst. Tuberc. Cancer, Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980, Japan
SO Proceedings of the Japan Academy, Series B: Physical and Biological Sciences (1981), 57(10), 385-9
CODEN: PJABDW; ISSN: 0386-2208
DT Journal
LA English

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Stabilization of autoxidizable materials by means of inclusion
AB Adducts of α-dextrin (cyclohexaamylose) (I), β-dextrin (cycloheptaamylose) (II) and deoxycholic acid (III) were prepared with linoleic acid (IV), linolenic acid (V), Me linolenate (VI), PhCH:CHCHO (VII), and vitamin A palmitate (VIII). They were found to be very

resistant to autoxidation. The conventional procedure of preparing choleic acids yielded stable products with V and VIII. The products obtained from dextrins with IV, V, and VII needed purification. A heat treatment under high vacuum was found to be reliable for obtaining stable adducts free of oxidizable contamination. The principle of inclusion stabilization appears to be established by these examples and by the previous work on fatty acid stabilization by means of urea (C.A. 44, 11123f). II (8 g.) in 100 cc. O-free 50% aqueous EtOH treated at about 70° with 1.3 g. IV, the mixture stirred 4 hrs. at room temperature and centrifuged, and the solid dried over P_2O_5 at 0.5 mm. gave 7.7 g. II-IV adduct containing 7.28 g. IV (titrated in hot 50% aqueous EtOH with 0.05N KOH and phenolphthalein. II-IV adduct sublimed after rinsing with N under a high vacuum 9 hrs. at 120-5° gave 6.9% IV. Purified II-IV adduct (1.63 g.) in 100 cc. hot 50% aqueous EtOH extracted twice with 50-cc. portions trimethylpentane, the extract dried and evaporated, the residual oil brominated in Skellysolve F, and the resulting white crystals (75 mg.) repptd. from warm Et_2O with Skellysolve F yielded 47 g. tetrabromostearic acid, m. 115-16.5°. II (1.6 g.) and 0.32 g. V treated in the usual manner in 20 cc. aqueous EtOH, the solids isolated and heated 17 hrs. at 122° and 0.5 mm. pressure, two 0.7-g. portions of the residue (each containing 67 mg. V) exposed to pure O in a Warburg apparatus (the manometers being filled with silicone fluid) at 37 ± 0.2° (one in a dry and one in a humid atmospheric) and the charge brominated in the usual manner gave eventually hexabromostearic acid. The II-VI adduct containing 10.8% VI was obtained in the same manner. II (5.0 g.) in 100 cc. H_2O and 0.9 g. VII shaken 16 hrs. at room temperature, the solids isolated in the usual manner and heated 3 hrs. at 100-40° and 0.5 mm. gave an adduct containing 10.5% (9.6%) VII (determined as the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 258-9°) and 0.3% (1.3%) $PhCH:CHCO_2H$. I (2.0 g.) in 15 cc. O-free H_2O warmed to 70° with IV in 15 cc. EtOH, the mixture kept 4 hrs. at room temperature, the crystals isolated by centrifugation and dried, and a part heated to 130-60° during 16 hrs. at 0.5 mm. gave I-IV adduct (115 μl. O uptake during 40 hrs. under standard conditions); another part of the crude product digested with 10 cc. EtOH gave I-IV adduct (760 μl. O-uptake). III (6.0 g.) in 20 cc. absolute EtOH and 0.55 g. V in 5 cc. EtOH kept 16 hrs. at -5 to -10° gave III-V adduct containing 8.3% V. The adduct was refluxed 1 hr. with 8 times its weight of xylene, the III-xylene adduct filtered and washed with C_6H_6, the combined xylene and C_6H_6 solution evaporated, the oily residue extracted with Skellysolve C, the extract evaporated, and the residue titrated with alkali to determine the acid content. III (1.0 g.) and 0.1 g. VIII in 4 cc. hot EtOH cooled to room temperature, held 12 hrs. at -3°, and the light yellow crystals filtered and dried in a high vacuum gave the III-VIII adduct containing 10.8% VIII.

AN 1956:23995 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080918>>
DN 50:23995
OREF 50:4858g-i,4859a-e
TI Stabilization of autoxidizable materials by means of inclusion
AU Schlenk, Hermann; Sand, Donald M.; Tillotson, Jerry Ann
CS Univ. of Minnesota, Austin
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1955), 77, 3587-90
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DT Journal
LA Unavailable